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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	26th May
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,313	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,043	25th June, 1900.

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Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th May 1900

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

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Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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Miss A. JOHANNES.
2. Song .....Hush Me O Sorrow .....Somerset.
Mrs. CHARLES MICHAEL.
3. Song .....Bid Me to Love .....Barnard.
Mr. THOMAS.
4. Song .....A Grey Maiden I .....Parker.
Miss MAYHEW.
5. Song .....For all Eternity .....Mascheroni.
Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
6. Song Comic...Let go the Anchor Boys.....
Condr. BAUGH.

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Capt. BURRARD.
2. Song .....Kathleen Mavourneen.....Crouch.
Miss MACKENZIE.
3. Violin Solo ...Fantaisie Ballet .....De Beriot.
Mr. ASTELL.
4. Song .....The Lighthouse keeper.....Molloy.
Lieut. TWIGG, I. M. S.
5. Vocal Duett...Greeting .....Mendelssohn.
Misses JOHANNES.
6. Song .....Tell her I love her so .....Foye.
Mr. REDDIE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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Refreshments can be had.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "COAN SINCLAIR," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested, to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

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Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1900.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 230 of 1900.

BAI JETBAI, wife of DAYABHUJ RATANSEY PUROHIT of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi and now temporarily residing at Ghatkopar, on behalf of herself and all other the Creditors of DEWJI MAGHJI, deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

VURDHMAN MUNSEY of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

NOTICE is Hereby given under Section 39 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the above Suit has been filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the abovenamed defendant on behalf of herself and on behalf of all other the creditors of Dewji Maghji deceased, praying that the Estate of the said Dewji Maghji may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, that the debts due by the said estate including the Plaintiff's claim may be paid in due course of administration, that the defendant may be restrained by injunction from completing the sale of the house and cart belonging to the said deceased to Khanoo Ludha for Rs 52,000 and from receiving from him the sum of Rs 5,000 or any other sum, that the defendant may be restrained by Injunction from intermeddling with in any way the Estate of the said Dewji Maghji and from removing any ornaments, jewellery or other property from the possession of Dewji Visram, or that a Receiver may be appointed to receive the said Estate and in particular, the ornaments and jewellery and property now in the possession of Dewji Visram, for costs of this Suit and for further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1900.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

C. W. D'GAMA.
The 21st day of May, 1900.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

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Freight Report, &c.
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifestos, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
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Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at the Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, in the godown behind the Gorji's Temple, by order of Mr. Doongersey Ganjee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed.

2 bales country yarn No. 20, Kaiser-i-Hind Mill flower tie (50lbs. each bale).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1900.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. U. Thacker & Co's Godowns, by their order, account and risk of the concerned—

Mixed bales Akola cotton
Re-ses bales Dhulia cotton
Mixed bales Akola cotton

10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

26th May, 1900.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in privace families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most amicacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or privacy it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meminar qui non nitor.*

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, &c., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Queen Court, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Ceba.
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Philippines
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Shanghai.
Colombo.	Samarang.	Tientsin.
Penang.	Hankow.	Hankow.
Deli Sumatra).	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Foochow	Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHUNNILALL—Mhow.
MOO HOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer to India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. "MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAHI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900.

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

OF

ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,

Attorney and General Manager for East.

Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. Gun-fire, on 11th June 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 60,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Tons.
October 1900	6,000
November 1900	6,000
December 1900	6,000
January 1901	6,000
February 1901	6,000
March 1901	6,000
April 1901	3,000
May 1901	2,000
June 1901	4,022
July 1901	6,000
August 1901	6,000
September 1901	6,000
	60,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 30 maunds of coa.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with specification, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne country coal" The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,

Acting Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun-Fire, on the 4th June, 1900, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignment commencing from October 1900 as under:—

	Tons
October 1900	7,000
November 1900	6,000
December 1900	6,000
January 1901	6,000
February 1901	6,000
March 1901	6,000
April 1901	6,000
May 1901	6,000
June 1901	4,000
July 1901	3,000
August 1901	3,000
September 1901	6,000
	65,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full decription of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into Boats.

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form which, together with specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not find himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,

Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Trained on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 10
Examination and Certificate 16
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days promptly removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation for stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resulting in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is specially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1255
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	72
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Chartered Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	18 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	Yearly.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0
Anglo-Indian ..	1,345	..	0	Nil
Asur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60
Ballarp S.& W. Co., Ld. (Ballarp)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Barsi Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	£50,000	200	12 1-2
Bombay Unitod	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdR. 20
Bombay Nasimkhadi Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	...
Britannia ills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dRs.5
Bombay Woolen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India..	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4.
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.
Coimbatore S. and W	5,000	100	00	9 pr. ct.
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.	400	250	all	dvdRs20
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	2,100	500	1,000	Nil
Framjee Petit Jindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40
Hope Mills.....	1,800	500	500	50
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30
Indian Manfg ..	900	500	500	Nil
India China Manufactur ing Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs 50
James Greaves, Jaffer Ali	700	1,000	500	25
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mills (Gulbarga)	1,100	500	500	dvdRs 20
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.
Jehangir Petit	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd 60
Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs 15
Kalyan Mills..	4,000	250	250	dvdRs 15
Kamatipura Manfg. Co....	4,000	500	500	dvdRs 15
Kesowji Naik Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25
Krishna Mills Ld	2,312	500	..	dvdRs.82
Kopold.....	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5
Lord Ronay Mfg Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30
Mahanlal K. Parekh & Co. Ltd. Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Malbood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60
Mchanlal K. Parekh & Co. Ltd. Manufacturing Co., Ld.	300	100	114	dvdRs16
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs.5
Moraji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs16
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil
Newera Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil
Petit Sons & Co. Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Shalapore	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75
Soondercbas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvdRs 12½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20
Venkunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India, Wadiwan City	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	at

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg. Co.,Ld	550	250	125	25
Bombay Cotton Broulee Cavenpore Press Co., Ld	503	200	200	dvdR30
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dv Rs 20
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125
English Press and Manfg ..	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20
Frenchman's Press	300	500	500	dvdRs40
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs 30
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 5
Mofussil Co ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35
Mazagon	200	250	all	dvd Rs20
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	20	20
Sassoon.....		500	500	570
Sind		300	500	500
Sorab Poonjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125
Sind		400	2,000	750
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.
Surat Cliff Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1
Volkart.....		000	..	Rs 80

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	...	...
B B & C I R. Co. New £12 Shares	..	£10	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	Yearly
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10
Back Bay Baths.....	2500	50	50	12
Badhan Pile..	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450
Do. New Issue.	4500	375	625	dvd 112½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	dvd 4
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	5 pr ct
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ..	500	200	200	dvdRs10
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	260	250	9 p 16
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15
Napier Mill Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6
Port Canning Co., Ld.	6,000	000	100	25
Soundry & Co....	1,000	100	1,000	5
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	12

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver.....	" 69-12 rdy, 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-3
Bar Gold, English (.2 touch) ..	" 20-15-0
Bar Australian.....	" 20-5
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
Bar Penang.....	" 69

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets. 6h 31m. High water, 9-48m., 9-32a. Low water, 2-51m., 3-20a.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English Mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 11-23m., 11-10a. Low water, 4-19m., 5-8a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanjibar, Dar-es-salam, Ibo and Chinde, per extra s. s. Bhundara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

DESERTING THE ARMY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers charged Thomas Thomas and George Brown, gunners, belonging to the 18th Western Division Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, with desertion. It was stated that the accused were found knocking about the Prince's and Victoria Docks trying to ship, when they were arrested. The accused said that they did not intend to serve in the army any longer. The magistrate made an order to hand them over to the military authorities.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Succaram Balloo, a convict in the common prison, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with escaping from lawful custody. The accused, it appears, was on the 9th February last, sentenced by Mr. Dracup to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft. Three days after his admission into the common prison, he was attacked with small-pox, and was consequently transferred for treatment to the Arthur Road Hospital. On the 9th March he escaped from the hospital and remained at large until the 13th instant, when he was arrested at the Crawford Markets. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, which is to take effect at the expiration of the former sentence.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAWYER.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Gunpowder Road Mazagon, on the body of Luximon Ramji, a sawyer, aged about forty years. The deceased worked at a timber depot belonging to one Haji Ismail, at Frere Road, on Thursday afternoon, after the work had been knocked off, Luximon went where there were a number of upright pieces of timber resting against a bamboo. He tripped against a piece of timber on the ground and immediately one of the upright pieces of timber fell on him, knocking him down. He received a wound on the head and complained of pain in his chest and right side. He asked to be taken home, where he was immediately conveyed. Some household remedies were tried, but he grew worse, and died at two o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Simga Fakeera, a fisherman, aged about forty years, who resided at Lower Colaba. On Thursday morning, deceased was returning home from work, and just as he was entering the gates of the Grant's Buildings at Colaba, he was knocked down by a horse belonging to the Tramway Company, which had broken loose while being attached to a tram-car at the Company's stables at Colaba. The man received wounds on the right side of the head, right cheek and shoulder and his collar bone was fractured. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where in the evening fever set in. He became delirious and died at a quarter-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The horse seemed to have taken fright at a passing victoria. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ENTERTAINMENT.—At the invitation of Sobhagyavati Yamunabai Krishnarao Ramchundra Jayakar of ancient heritage in the Prabhu community, a large number of European and Native ladies of all denominations from Bombay, Bandora, Sana Cruz, etc., met on Thursday afternoon, at "Anandi Bhuwan," the temporary residence of Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Jayakar, to take part in the rejoicings provided by the hostess in commemoration of the relief of Mafeking, and in celebration of her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress' 82nd birth-day. Mrs. Jayakar had a similar gathering few months before at the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley. The residence and the approaches were tastefully decorated with banners, screamers, evergreens, and hundreds of pots and flowers were artistically arranged in the gardens. The illuminations consisted of in caudescent light kerosine lamps and variegated lanterns and oil buttees.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers leaving by to-day's mail steamer is Mr. Pirozshaw Jevaujee, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramjee, jewellers and Indian curiosities merchants, of Bombay and London. This well-known firm have exhibited Indian artwares and curiosities at most of the Oriental European and American Exhibitions held during the last fifteen years with marked success and received gold and silver medals and certificates of honor. At the present Paris Exhibition they have opened stalls for their goods, which have been much admired by all who have seen them. He is going to Paris and London in connection with his firm, and will also pay a visit to America. Mr. Pirozshaw has gained for himself a name in his line of business, and for his tact and experience his services are always utilized by merchants and others to settle disputes, so as to avoid the long and tedious time spent in litigation. We wish him a safe voyage and every success in his enterprise.

REFUSING TO PAY CONVEYANCE FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, William Watkins, a artificer employed in the Ordnance Department, appeared in answer to a summons issued against him for refusing to pay a victoria hack-driver, named Gungaram Santoo, his legal fare. Mr. Lukkia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant said that, on the evening of the 3rd instant, at 6 o'clock, the accused engaged his carriage at the Apollo Bunder, and after driving him about to Parel and other places detained him till 3 a.m. the following morning. He claimed Rs. 12-8, which included Rs. 6 for a whole day's hire, and other expenses incidental to his tracing the whereabouts of the accused and personal loss and inconvenience. The defence was that the accused engaged the victoria near the Masonic Lodge, at 6-15 o'clock and proceeded to his residence in Elphinstone Circle, where he unfortunately fell asleep in the carriage. Complainant took advantage of this, to claim a full-day's fare. The magistrate remarked that the complainant had given a fair account of the case, and did not believe the statement for the defence. He ordered the accused to pay the full amount of the claim made, namely Rs. 12-8 plus court fees which amounted to Rs. 4.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the first three weeks of this month was eight in five days, the remaining sixteen days showing a clean bill. Unfortunately on the 22nd instant there were three deaths attributable respectively to fever, starvation and cholera, the last being the first undoubted case. On the 23rd instant there were again three deaths, whereof one was due to small-pox and two to cholera. At Bhetwadi, in Upper Damaun, outside the Fort, cholera of a virulent type has broken out, there being on the 23rd instant seven attacks and four deaths, among the victims being a Brahmin and his grandmother, while his mother lies in a precarious condition. To-day (24th idem) more attacks and some deaths are reported among Brahmins, Sonars, Ghanchis and Sagars of the same place. The Health Officer, who has to attend both at Upper and Lower Damaun, has prohibited people of healthy quarters from visiting the infected localities. During the last five years the whole of Damaun had been free from cholera, and as has been observed in all epidemics, in the commencement of the visitation the attacks are most virulent, proving fatal in a few hours. In view of the presence of a large number of ill-fed and ill-clad emigrants from the famine-stricken parts, who are likely to assist the spread of the disease, the authorities will be well advised to engage special medical assistance to co-operate with the health officer to cope with the impending danger.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	3	19
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	4	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	1	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Malabarhill.....	1	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Byculla, services have been dispensed with and Nagpada	3	8	61
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	2	2	4
G Mahim and Worlee...	5	0	10
Western Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	21
Total.....	33	24	220
Total plague deaths to date	74,766	63,781	
Same date last year.....	21	15	103
Small-pox.....	4	5	
Cholera.....	13	13	

BANDRA.

Five cases and three deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 24th instant.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MAY 24.

THE weather just now is simply grilling, and the heat is oppressively stifling. This is enhanced by gathering clouds which the winds ruthlessly disperse. There was a tremendous dust-storm the other evening which obscured everything from view, and made everyone seek shelter indoors. There was also a little sprinkling of rain but it did not last long. It, however, sufficed to lay the dust. There is decidedly a change in the atmosphere, but the sold ant weatherwise view with apprehension these so-called Chinde, per extra s. s. Bhundara, will be closed at mango showers as a gloomy forecast of the future the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day. fall of the element. The water scarcely is becoming more acute, and our only salvation lies in the early bursting of the monsoons. Most intensely is this want felt by the high caste Buniahs and sowcars who have private connections of their own for fear of being contaminated by contact with other low-castes who resort to the public taps in scores and jostle each other about regardless of consequences.

A fresh sanction of about fourteen lakhs has been obtained by Mr. A. J. Dunlop for the famine-stricken and everything promises well. His arrangements for prompt payment of bills is deserving of all commendation and everything is in full swing. The poor unfortunates being found in work all over the place, have now been collected in centres, so there is no incentive to lawlessness or crime. Of course it cannot be expected that in times of such widespread distress there would be a total absence of crime. This would be expecting too much of human nature. Where there are working gangs there is complete immunity, but in other localities where no relief works are in progress the case is quite different. As an instance in point it may be mentioned that fifty carts laden with grain for the camp at Kumund were looted by Bunjaras in the Deka plain, near Dedgaon, in the Aurangabad-Nandgaon trunk road. Some of the cartmen were beaten with loaded clubs, and bamboos, and the carts rifled of their contents. The miscreants have not yet been brought to book, although the blue-coated guardians of the peace are reported to be on their trail. In the wake of this daring highway robbery has followed a dacoity at a village, called Amba da, in the Vyzapur Taluok of this district in which the patel was eased of over Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery. Twenty persons were concerned in the affair, but as no violence was done they were only sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. At Sendurwadi, a kunbi jumped over the compound wall of his neighbour at night in pursuit of a wild cat which had carried off one of his kids. The man in whose courtyard he had jumped, suspecting his wife of intrigue cut off her nose. He was sentenced to six months and the trespasser to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Where no relief works are being carried out poor-houses have been established. Mr Dunlop has founded these such successfully under the supervision of Mr. S. King. Judging from the thousands who daily flock for relief at these places, it is evident dire famine is prevalent all over the place. One poor woman was seen hawking about her child for sale, the price put being only annas and a "chapati!" Another inhuman mother flung her little three years old girl into a prickly pear bush where it was picked up by the police, her poor body covered with thorns, which were carefully removed at the Bailey Follower Hospital by Dr. B. V. Kasamali. Yet another woman (under relief) actually buried alive her son, aged five, at the Kala Chabootra, but the work-people fortunately discovered her in time and rescued the unfortunate waif. Such cases unfortunately rare but nevertheless they point out to what desperate straits the people are reduced to and how the cravings of hunger are inhumanising them. To close the dismal list, two kunbis the day before yesterday were returning to their village after selling some cattle here when they were waylaid at a small stream near Tasgaon where they had evidently rested to partake of some refreshments and cruelly clubbed to death. The bodies were eased of everything and then thrown in a prickly pear bush. The perpetrators of this foul deed are still at large. The dhobies, who used to go down to the wash have all deserted the place through fright.

But to return to more genial topics. It is evident that Mr. Dunlop intends continuing the present relief operations during the monsoons, as application has been made to the Nizam's Government for a sanction of Rs. 50,000 to erect bamboo sheds for the coolies similar to that provided in Berar. This is as it should be for even with a copious rainfall the kunbi is not likely to do much in the way of raising crops. He is too emaciated and weak to do much hard work, and besides he has neither seed grain nor cattle—the latter having been decimated. One would have thought that taking the times into consideration Government would help them to these essentials by granting them taccavi advances but the Mogiat officials appear to be of a different opinion, for instead of remitting the revenue they are imprisoning defaulters as was done in the case of a patel at Jalna. He had paid in half of his dues (some Rs. 1,500 odd) and had craved for three months' grace to pay up the balance, but he was denied it and sent to the Talukdar's Cutchery. It he is thus incarcerated how is he to arrange to make good the deficiency? The Soobadar of this Division has, however, directed the First Talukdar to itinerate through the district and to levy taxes from only those who are able to pay and not to molest others. Mr. Dunlop has left for Hyderabad leaving his office establishment in charge of Mr. Wasudevrao, his Personal Assistant, he is expected back shortly.

There has been a recrudescence of cholera in the city and among the coolies working on the road leading from the city to the railway station. It is most virulent in the city. Every effort is being made by the cantonment military authorities to prevent People from the station entering the cantonment, but it is impracticable to do so, as carts and tongas have to ply to and fro, and they cannot be prevented. The local grain merchants are a little apprehensive at the noncompletion up to date of godowns for the storage of grain at the railway station during the coming monso

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD, British Pro-Consul.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

No stock quotations from London, yesterday being a holiday. Amount paid into the Bank of England £50,000. Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000. 1s. 4 1-32d. The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of its liabilities. Shipment of Silver to Bombay £130,000.

EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the rate for Telegraphic Transfers has steadied 1 32nd from 1s. 3 31-32. to 1s. 4d. rates for Bank Demand and for 3 months' sight credits keeping firm at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. respectively, the week has been a very quiet one as far as business goes, and to a great extent interrupted by the holidays in India and London over the Queen's birthday and the relief of Mafekiug. The news telegraphed from London on Wednesday that the large sum of £500,000, re-bought from the Secretary of State for India and paid into the Bank of England is significant, and goes to show that the Government of India have largely over bought the precious metal in excess of their requirements, seeing the large amount imported by rail weekly from the Mysore Gold Mines and sent into the Bombay Mint.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and near	1s. 4d.
Do forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready and forward	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ,, ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 ,, Francs ,, ...	1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195
Hongkong ,, ...	Rs. 143
Japan ,, ...	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The week has been a very quiet one with only a small business doing and rates have varied but little since our last report until to-day, when, on the rise of 48 lacs in the Bank of Bengal Cash balance becoming known the rate rose from Rs. 95 1-2 to Rs. 95 3-4 closing 1-16th ower.

MONEY.—With a rise of 10 lacs in the Bank of Bombay, Money is steady here and 4 1-2 per cent easily obtainable for short deposits, whereas in Calcutta it would appear to be somewhat easier with the large rise reported above in the Bank of Bengal Cash balance.

The rates of discount both here and Calcutta remain unchanged at 6 per cent, and 5 per cent respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—During the week unde report the tendency of the share market was very steady and the shares of the paying concerns were in good demand. As the monsoon draws near, investors, as was expected, have come forward to invest their money hoping to profit if we are favored by good rains.

BANKS.—Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1,255, at which rate some shares changed hands. Commercial have declined to 71.

PRESS.—Press shares are quiet with some business passing in them. New Mofussil's and Indian's are 370 and 135 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Alcock's are quiet at 195 xd Badham's have declined to 153 and there are sellers at the rate. The Bombay Burma's have improved to 6,550 and new issues 1,660 with buyers at the rates. Kemp's changed hands at 362 to 363, Port Canning's are unchanged at 495 with buyers. Treacher's, after touching 955 xd., have improved to 965, while Thackers are in request at 155.

RAILWAY.—Tapti Valley shares have changeed hands at 482 1-2, while Ahmedabad Prantj are in good demand at 635.

MILL SHARES.—Central India shares have jumped to 1,775 xd., and Swadeshi shares improved to 555 xd., while Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to 350 and there are sellers at the rate. Cerrimbhoy's and China's are quoted 680 and 450 respectively, while David's and Standard's are 310 and 185. Connaught's and Howard's are in demand at 540 and 530, while James', Leopolds' and Empres are quiet at 460, 174, and 300 respectively. Petit shares have improved to 1,820, Morarji and Sholapurs having changed hands at 1,415 and 1,780.

WHEAT—continues to have no interest whatever for Exporters, while the market is firm as far as speculators go, at Rs. 5-5-3 to Rs. 5-5-6 for White Delhi. Arrivals 59;668 cwts.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week without the slightest change in rates, the demand is principally for local consumption, dealers paying full rates Arrivals 3,833 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—At the beginning of the week the market was quiet but during the last few day has ruled firm with a fair demand, closing at Rs. 38 per candy. Arrivals 13,570 cwts.

LINSEED has been very strong throughout the week supported by a daily advance in prices with business doing from the Home side—as much as Rs. 10-5 has been paid for bold grain and Rs 10-1, for small showing an advance of 4as. and 5as. per cwt. respectively during the week, while the rise for the same time in the London Market is as much as 1s. 3d. per quarter from 56s. 6d. to 57s. 9d Arrivals 52,432 cwts.

RAPESEED with a strong demand for export coupled with small arrivals the market has been strong and closes to-day at Rs. 7-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8-2 for Yellow, or an advance of 2 annas on the week in the former and 2 annas to 3 annas in the latter, and a corresponding rise in London of 1s. per quarter in Brown from 44s. 3d. to 45s. 3d. White Yellow remains unaltered at 46-6. We close a shade easier at a decline of of 1 anna Arrivals 38,978 cwts.

POPPYSEED has also met with a good enquiry and a large amount of business has been put through during the week, business having been done at Rs. 8 1-2, sellers at once raising the rate to Rs. 9, at which we close strong. Arrivals 45,844 cwts.

FREIGHTS have been very quiet during the week with small bookings giving on though one liner is reported to have booked a considerable quantity of Freight in the early part of the week at a very low rate.

The only fixture from Bombay that we hear of is the Gymerie for two picked ports, including Hamburg at 15s. 6d. for June ; while speculators have sold Hamburg and Antwerp at 6d. less for same month.

COALS.—Generally speaking there has been little doing excepting in Deshargur and Jardines with a steady market throughout the week.

DESHARGAR.—A very large line of 24,000 tons is reported to have been sold at Rs. 15 for January-December 1901, at the rate of delivery of 2,000 tons a month, while ready lots have been placed at Rs. 15-8.

JARDINE'S NAVIGATION.—Three distinct lines were sold during the week at a uniform rate of Rs. 14. One line Janury to May, another January to June, and yet another January to December, all 1901.

SEEBPORE.—A line is reported for May at Rs. 15-8.

SINGARENI.—Sales of ready have been effected at Rs. 14-4.

WELSH COAL.—There was some enquiry for Cardiffs at Rs. 25-8-0, but Importers were not inclined to wire offers under Rs. 26-8-0.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

	Rs. a.
Singareni	14 1-4
Desbargat ..... Bengal	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation ,,	15
Jardines ,,	15
Seebpore ,,	15 1-2

CORSON.—The market has been dull and inactive all week with a tendency towards lower rates for all descriptions but Bengals, which owing to the fight between "Bulls" and "Bears" over their Fully Good Contracts for 25th May delivery, have fluctuated daily, and as high as Rs. 240 is reported to have been made for a Contract of Fully Good delivery, 25th May, while on the other hand sales have been made at Rs. 195 for the same delivery. The settlement has naturally caused a good deal of excitment and the Committee of the Cotton Trade Association had a difficult task in fixing a fair market rate, the rate finally fixed was Rs. 217 per candy. The continued heavy fall in Americans has naturally made buyers hold for lower rates but the heavy fall was caused by the failure of a prominent operator which has tended to make holders inclined to look on for the present sooner than reduce their rates in the same proportion as Americans have declined. The demand from all sides has been extremely small and the daily sales in consequence have been on a very limited scale.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	205	4 5-32
do. F. G.	197	4 1-32
do. Good	190	3 29-32
Belatee, Fine	210	4 1-4
do. F.G.	203	4 3-16
Khandesh, F.G.	200	4 3-32
Oomra, F.G.	203	4 7-32
Bhownuggar, Good Nominal	202	4 1-8
S. G. Dharwar, Good	222	4 1-2
Westerns	202	4 1-8
Broach, Good	215	4 3-8

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
,, Continent	11,000 ,,
Mid Uplands	9 5-16—1-4
Futures month of August	8 39—15
Do do December	7 59—12

Silver in New York 60 1-8 unchanged.

Exchange on London 4'87 5-8 plus 1-8.

PIECE GOODS.—The market during the week has been quiet one and as the season is almost over dealers have slightly reduced their rates in order to clear their stocks before the rains set in. At the decline a little business has been done but the offtake for the time of the year is much below the average. Business to arrive still continues at a complete standstill but with the decline in cotton the markets at Home are reported to be easy.

GREY AND BLEACHED CLOTHS.—Light makes are mostly in favour as this is the season for such goods, nearly all other qualities being neglected.

Current Quotations of local made Piece Goods and Yarns, on Friday, 25th May, 1900 :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Quiet but Steady.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.a.s.a.s.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·75
Do	31 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6 75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	20 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 27	30 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·25
Do	27 to 27	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·25 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·25 to 7·25
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Scout-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks.	24 to 37	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·50
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Weak.

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.	4 1-4 to 5	per lb.
,, ...	,,	8s ,,	,, 4 3-8 ,, 5 1-8	,,
,, ...	,,	10s ,,	,, 4 5-4 ,, 5 1-4	,,
,, ...	,,	12s ,,	,, 4 7-8 ,, 5 1-4	,,
,, ...	,,	16s ,,	,, 5 1-2 ,, 5 3 4	,,
,, ...	,,	20s ,,	,, 5 5-8 ,, 6	,,
,, ...	,,	24s ,,	,, 6 ,, 6 1-4	,,
,, ...	,,	30s ,,	,, 6 7-8 ,, 7 1-4	,,
,, ...	,,	40s ,,	,, 7 3-4 ,, 8	,,

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—The tone of the market is rather firmer owing to better report, from Home, but rates remain unchanged without any business doing. We quote, Yellow Metal at Rs. 50 per cwt., Copper Rs. 65. Average price bazaar terms.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For the week	10,635	34,807	80,221
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	491,580	1,451,371	1,231,865
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,479	17,737	14,873
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	64,868	388,507	284,144
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	597	3,916	38,093
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	159,056	263,455	196,337

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	59,668	238,673	303,375
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24 May	720,412	2,472,793	5,185,192
Linseed for the week	52,432	56,082	38,771
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24 May	463,954	1,460,154	1,440,064
Rapeseed for the week	38,978	88,405	73,822
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24 May	427,286	1,095,952	961,955
Gingelly for the week	3,833	11,212	14,465
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24 May	919,718	984,424	1,069,494

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week...		108,312	583,092
Do. 1st Jan. to 24 May	4	1,368,455	2,236,366
Linseed for the week	123,805	52,448	46,490
Do. 1st Jan. to 24 May	401,095	1,295,378	1,223,679
Rapeseed for the week	32,709	30,573	91,351
Do. 1st Jan. to 24 May	508,613	786,930	909,532
Gingellyseed for week	.....	13,031	85,227
Do. 1st Jan. to 24 May	1,130,126	1,266,519	1,161,520

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	January 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1899.	October 1st. 1898.
Khandeish.	212	60	999	61773	296471	105598	363932
Barsee and Nugur ...	...	...	941	28498	95573	37768	104437
Berar	578	165	1,140	72391	435170	121149	598654
Total Oomras...	790	225	3,077	162975	827214	268515	1067023
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5459	8738	7458	11576
Dhollera ..	...	...	476	24909	243342	54585	282044
Broach	158	45	149	18491	11:061	49852	114444
Compta & Dharwar.	103	30	2,052	43431	58804	56551	62196
Westerns ..	456	130	1,546	15139	5442	15789	11013
Bengals ...	...	...	2,484	173988	193446	312433	234001
Sind	...	...	177	18402	6017	25939	6334
Persian ...	...	...	149	8378	156	9893	221
American...	...	...	323	12568	2139	16434	2472
Egyptian..	...	...	...	6731	2407	10290	2301
Other Sorts	...	...	190	2076	5	3270	8
Total ...	1,507	430	10,635	491580	1451371	848803	179423

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Total Friday's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	1,512	59,668	720,412	2,472,792
Linseed	10,349	52,432	463,954	1,460,154
Rapeseed	4,222	38,978	427,286	1,095,95
Gingellyseed ...	1,259	3,833	919,718	984 424
Poppyseed	8,892	45,844	293,009	378 447
Groundnuts ...	...	1,229	29,168	123,24
Castorseed	829	13,570	220,186	522,50
Rice	212	484,879	6,910,974	1,840,232
Myrabollams ..	755	13,799	a173,888	b...

(a) Since 1st April 1900. (b) Not recorded.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	8	15 p.m.	24	23
Teheran	25	2	42 p.m.	0	23
Suez	25	2	45 p.m.	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th May, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	0	4
,, Karachi	0	39	0	1
,, Madras	0	55	0	4

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	2,81,000	4,000	8 ,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	831
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,537	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks ..	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,87,588	1,358	3,66,357
Per mile of Ry. do.	168	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date ..... ,, 8,47,683

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 54'36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	4,000	...	7,500
Or per mile of Railway	64	74	...	138
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	63,102	58,751	2	1,18,855
Total for 16 weeks,	63,602	62,751	2	1,26,355
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do. ...	...	...	...	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DEAVIN—On Easter Sunday, at Rangoon, Burma, Harry Percy Deavin, of 7, East Dulwich Grove, London, in his 31st year.

GAUDOIN—May 22, at No 3, Jones Street, Madras, Joseph David Gaudoin, aged 67 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

THE present famine, the most appalling and acute of all its predecessors under our rule, has attracted more notice than any previous visitation. Newspapers here and at home with their special correspondents and commissioners have done much to fix the attention of the Empire on this calamity even when preoccupied with other concerns and dangers. Vivid descriptions of the intense sufferings of the people in the stricken areas have brought home to readers the woes of their distant fellow-subjects and have succeeded in rousing their sympathies The various famine relief funds started in this country as well as at home are receiving valuable aid from the press in this way, and in so far as these funds enable the officials to do their work of relief better by placing larger resources at their command, these special commissioners and others are also helping the Government. A different kind of help is given to the Government by the Indian publicist, Mr. B. M. Malabari, by his writings on the present famine. A native of India is, in some respects, in a better position than our people for judging the effect of our measures on those for whose good they are intended. For want of intimate knowledge of the people some of our best meant efforts and measures miscarry, and so far from getting credit for excellent intentions and a desire to benefit the masses we become only odious in their eyes. From mistakes of this nature the co-operation of educated Natives can guard us. And if we need help from this quarter, it is when one-third of the land is under this terrible cloud and more than five millions of people have to be fed by the State. Surely if ever there was an opportunity of offering sound advice and criticism based on close knowledge and personal intercourse with the sufferers and their relievers it is this. Yet we find that very few native publicists have cared to acquaint themselves personally with the famine and the State machinery for its relief. Nor have the native politicians proved more energetic than the journalists. The last Congress held its sittings after the famine had unmistakably declared itself, and though it had a reception committee and subjects committee, it did not think fit to appoint a famine committee which could visit the stricken districts and help the authorities. The native political associations which are always so forward in teaching the authorities their business and in presenting lengthy memorials have been studiously silent as regards famine work.

Mr. Malabari's labours during the first famine are the more valuable owing to the absence of any similar work on the part of his brethren. He has personally visited during recent months nearly all the famine-stricken districts and some twice or thrice. He has seen with his own eyes the state of the people in their villages and on the relief works. He has examined closely the system of relief and the way in which it is actually worked by the officials at various centres. He has mixed with the sufferers almost as one of themselves and has come to know their real sentiments ; and on the other hand mixing with the muccadums, overseers and other agents through whom relief is dispensed, he knows the weak points of the machinery and where the leakage in the funds disbursed occurs. He brings his practical knowledge of the previous famine three years ago, during which he worked laboriously and of which he gave a vivid account in these columns. Mr. Malabari has naturally seen many weak points and has much to condemn in the relief measures. But he is too candid and honest a critic to overlook the immense difficulties that beset our officials everywhere and in all directions. Indeed, it is his strong sense of these difficulties that renders Mr. Malabari's political criticism so fair and temperate. He is never so preoccupied like some other critics with defects and shortcomings as not to see and allow for our inherent difficulties and disabilities. Hence he is careful to give due praise to the authorities who are fighting against immense odds to relieve the misery of the people. Our men are fighting the famine manfully, and Mr. Malabari does justice to their courage and tact and above all to their ceaseless industry. He has found them nearly always sympathetic and eager to do their best. He finds fault with the system and the policy and not with the way in which these are put into practice. His main criticism is directed against the policy of preferring large relief works to small ones. In his view, with which we do not concur, the former are wasteful, useless and the cause of needless suffering to the masses. He is impressed with what appears to him to be the greater benefit of smaller works scattered over many places. Thousands of people have to be collected for larger works from places scores of miles distant and this in itself is a great hardship to the poor stricken people who have to add to their other woes those of virtual expulsion from their homes and villages. Many have been known to die on their way to these large camps ; and many more reach them too late after their long and exhausting journey. But there is a limit to tha supply of efficient supervisors without whom the whole system would break down in a month. It is necessary to economise the indispensable agency of control by concentration. It is easy to argue that the works to which such large numbers are brought from long distances are often useless as they are almost in the wilderness which none would care to frequent in ordinary times. Our critic has seen many roads, tanks and artificial lakes being built by famine labour which must become useless and will show nothing for the money spent upon them. Large camps on these works are also the breeders of diseases and causes of demoralization among the poor people. But the general deficiency of water limits the area in which relief works can be set up, and disease is as rife in the small camps as in the great. Unfortunately just now we have a terrible epidemic of cholera broken out in most of these camps. But against these disadvantages of the larger works, Mr. Malabari sets the advantages of smaller ones in villages. These would doubtless keep the destitute at home and prevent the disorganiztion of Indian village life and society. But the machinery available makes it wholly impossible to set up relief works in every separate village. But we may as well give the rein to Mr. Malabari's criticism having noted that the course he proposes ignores the fundamental facts of the situation. It is not humanly possible to feed some six millions of people and obtaining some equivalent in labour if they are all to be fed and work in their own villages. Every village would require the equipment of a famine camp. But we will hear what he says. He holds that the work that can be found for the people in their own villages would be much more useful as well as helpful. The funds at present almost wasted in breaking metal and in digging tanks far out in the wilderness—which tanks by the way are dependent on the monsoon for their water and would be therefore useless in case of future droughts—could be much better utilised for digging a large number of wells in and near a multitude of villages and these would, to a certain extent, render the people independent of the rains for their crops, thus insuring them so far against future famines. It is admitted that the question of inspection and supervision is also to be considered, and this tells against those useful village work and in favour of larger ones where labour is concentrated and thus easily supervised. Mr. Malabari, however, suggests that the village patels and other leaders may very well be utilised for this purpose. Whatever may be thought in the subject, Mr. Malabari brings reasons for a modification of the present policy. The Bombay Government showed undue preference for such large works during the last famine of 1897, and the Famine Commission of Sir James Lyall singled this point out for somewhat severe strictures as in its opinion the thing had been overdone. According to Mr. Malabari our Government are again this time laying themselves open to this censure.

Passing from the system of relief, Mr. Malabari criticises the financial aspects of the Government policy. And he is here very bold and very circumspect. He finds the present policy of trying to make both ends meet out of ordinary revenue resources in the face of a calamity like a great and wide-spread famine, a futile tinkering and disastrous makeshift. He runs counter to the declared policy of Government and to some of its best advisers in the past, and asks it to look matters fully in the face and pursue its course without regard for shibboleths. It is all very well, he says, to declare that famine is of persistent recurrence after certain intervals and should be provided for out of the current revenues. But these current revenues have proved repeatedly incapable of bearing such a charge. Even they are often unable to bear the ordinary expenditure ; and almost every year sees new loans raised. Why not then meet the famine expenditure by loans raised in time, so that the authorities have sufficient funds in hand to meet the extraordinary demands of relief. In the end, whether the Government declares it to be its policy or not, the deficit caused by famine in the revenues is met practically by loans. If, therefore, it were to raise the funds for famine relief in this way in time, it would spare itself much anxiety and would, moreover, do its appointed task of saving people more effectively. It is but equitable that the coming years of plenty that follow a famine should bear a portion of the burden of the year of want, and instead of making the famine loan a permanent charge on future generations Government can make it repayable in say ten or fifteen years, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has recently done with his Boer war loan. Famines ought to be put in the same category as wars, plague and like catastrophes. Our Government invariably meet the war expenditure by loans ; why then refuse to do the same with famines ? It is urged that famines will occur from time to time and are therefore recurrent charges which must be met in the ordinary way. But do not wars recur in the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MAFEKING GARRISON.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Despatches from Mafeking describing the relief show that the garrison and the people there were looking wonderfully well, notwithstanding the privations they had undergone.

Considerable supplies have arrived.

The first train from the north entered Mafeking on the 22nd instant.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL INTERVIEWED.

An interviewer, on the 7th, having urged Colonel Baden-Powell to endeavour to hasten the relieving force, the latter replied: "Better make certain of relief in two months' time than be beaten in attempting to relieve us in one." He then added, smilingly, "In Zululand days the natives called me 'Umbla-lapanzi,' meaning one who does not rush things." Asked for a message for England, Colonel Baden-Powell replied: "You chaps have got an exaggerated notion of my personality. I am merely the figure-head of the good ship Mafeking."

CASUALTY.

Captain Goff, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, was killed in Bethune's ambuscade.

[Captain William Ernest Davis Goff joined the Army in 1892 and was promoted Captain in April of last year. The South African campaign was his first experience of war.]

THE DISASTER IN NATAL.

HOW BETHUNE'S FORCE WAS AMBUSHED.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, 24th May:—

Reuter, in a telegram from Newcastle, Natal, undated, says that Bethune's Horse suddenly found themselves surrounded. They fought for some time, but the enemy's fire completely encircled them. Finally they were forced to surrender. Captain Goff was killed.

The Central News correspondent, telegraphing from Durban on Wednesday, states that on arrival at Nqutu, Bethune's force found the place evacuated. It was while proceeding to Vryheid that the enemy first encountered the commando, which had been holding Nqutu, terrorising the inhabitants. It was composed of Natal and Zululand rebels.

The fifth squadron of Bethune's Horse, leading some distance from the main body, walked into the clever ambush. The Maxims poured a heavy fire upon our men. Before they recovered from the surprise or could return a fusillade half the squadron had fallen. The remainder rallied and retreated steadily. The scene of the ambush is between Nqutu and Mount Prospect, two peaks south of Majuba Eight British were killed and thirteen wounded. The Boer casualties were *nil*.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

REJOICINGS AT MATHERAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It was arranged on Monday that a bonfire and fire-works should be given in Matheran in honour of the gallant defence and relief of Mafeking, by the European and Native residents on the hill, but finding it was a Parsee sacred day, it was postponed until Wednesday night. The Rugby Hotel compound was the chosen spot for the rejoicings, and by nine o'clock it was thronged with spectators. All the road outside was filled with an expectant crowd. At 9-30 p.m. the bonfire began to blaze, and the rockets flew overhead, throwing their showers of coloured stars against the dark sky. Colonel Mackenzie then stepped forward, and called on all to give three cheers for Lord Roberts and General Baden-Powell. All heartily responded and before the cheers had died away red and white lights flared up, and showed beautifully drawn life-size heads of Lord Roberts and the gallant Major-General drawn in chalk on a white sheet that was stretched between two poles. Beside this was another sheet stretched with the words of the telegram in large type that was despatched to-day to Mafeking with congratulations from the European and Native residents. Then every one rose and "God save the Queen" burst forth, followed by "Rule Britannia, &c." Then once more the lights showed up the admirable portraits of the two heroes and all sang together "For they are jolly good fellows," followed by many cheers. Then just as the crowd began to move homewards, and the fire was sinking the children from the Scottish Orphanage sang "Auld lang syne," in which many other voices joined. The evening was a great success, and all are glad to feel that the little hill station of Matheran has joined in the Nation's rejoicings. Both European and Native residents subscribed most liberally to the patriotic demonstration.

Matheran, May 24.

BOMBAY HINDUS AND THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Kalyandas Vithaldas, Honorary Secretary to the Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai Cloth Merchants' Association, a large number of merchants and other Hindus assembled on Thursday afternoon, at the Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day and to express the rejoicings of the Hindu community for the relief of Mafeking The hall was tastefully decorated, the proceedings commenced with Hari-Kirtan and prayers for the long life and prosperity of her Majesty. On the motion of Mr. Kalyandas Vithaldas seconded by Mr. Shivaji Dharmaji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Haribhai Hemraj proposed, Rao Bahadur B. Pitale seconded, and Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff supported the following resolution: — That this meeting of the members of the SirManguldas Nathubhai Cloth Merchants' Association and other loyal Hindus of Bombay offered its warmest congratulations to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on her Majesty's 82nd birth-day coupled with hearty good wishes for many a happy return of the day. It also takes this opportunity of congratulating her Majesty on the brilliant victories achieved by the British army in South Africa under the generalship of Lord Roberts of Indian reputation and expresses its unbounded joy at the relief of Mafeking so well and gallantly defended by Major-General Baden-Powell and hopes that the Transvaal War will soon come to an end and the suzerainty of Great Britain be firmly established in the Transvaal. (2). That Sir Bhalchandra, the president of the meeting and Mr Kalyandas Vithaldas, honorary secretary, Sir M. N. Cloth Merchants' Association, be authorized to communicate these resolutions to her Most Gracious Queen-Empress of India through the Government." The resolutions were carried ion.

'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

NASIK.

pondent wires:—A large representative gathering of the Nasik public was held evening in the High School to celebrate birthday and to express joy at the success sh arms in the Transvaal, especially with the relief of Mafeking, Mr. C. M. Thate oyal speeches were made and verses sung, he Queen-Empress. Fervent prayers were her. The National Anthem was sung. head-quarters band was in attendance. g dispersed amidst loud cheers for the ress.

LAHORE.

nthusiastic meeting of Hindus and Sikhs s assembled on Thursday at Lala Moolaple, Lahore, and offered prayers to the for her Majesty's long life, health and speedy success to her arms and victorious war in South Africa. They tendered their ngratulations to her Majesty on her eighty-nday and for the relief of Mafeking. Alms ibuted to the poor, when the meeting

BIJAPUR.

adur G. Marathe, First-class Sub-Judge duty, gave a tea-party in honour of the irthday, in the Union Club yesterday. ere made and cheers were given for her

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CABLE RATES QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Reuter's Agency understands that the negotiations with the Indian Government for the reduction of rates referred to in Mr. Hanbury's speech were conducted with the Eastern Telegraph Company.

PLAGUE AT DURBAN.

MAY 25.

A death has occurred from plague at Durban, the victim being an Indian.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

5	to 2	against Diamoad Jubilee.
11	to 4	„ Forfarshire.
5	to 1	„ Chevening.
8	to 1	„ Disguise II.
100	to 6	„ Bonarosa.
100	to 6	„ Sailor Lad.
100	to 6	„ Simonsdale.
33	to 1	„ Governor II.
40	to 1	„ Sidus.
40	to 1	„ Jubert.
40	to 1	„ First Principle.
40	to 1	„ Most Excellent.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following telegrams passed between H. M. the Queen-Empress and H. E. the Viceroy on her Majesty's Birthday:—The Viceroy to the Queen-Empress.—"The Viceroy on behalf of all classes and persons in India begs leave to convey to your Majesty most loyal and heartfelt congratulations on one more anniversary in a life which is so rich in blessing to your subjects throughout the world. The past year has been full of anxiety but closes in the hope that may the new year be throughout as the old year ends.' The Queen-Empress to the Viceroy.—"Warm thanks for the kind congratulations for this day from you and all my Indian people."

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The Viceroy's levee held to-night was largely attended, the Commander-in-Chief and all principal residents here attending.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Major Eolme, Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium, is invalided home.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Kotah, is permitted six months' furlough.

Major Abban, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is reported for employment under the Military Department, Captain Henslow officiating.

Captain Whyte is posted as Assistant Commissioner at Thal Chotiali.

Mr. R. Bramley is confirmed as D.S.P., Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second-Lieutenants C. P Landong D. Mount, G. J Sankey, H. B. Robinson, F. H. Lampen, A. P. Sandman, G. P. Villiers Stuart, H. A. Hunt, A. B. Skinner, C. P. Meadows, E. A. Hewlet, J. D. Coleridge, E. C. Wyatt, W. H. Spry, L. L. Bayley, P. S. Stoney, A. G. Shea, and T. J. Torrie are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captain Douglas, R. A., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, has been granted five years' extension of appointment.

Lieutenant Armstrong, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

R. E. Southam, G. Shattcock, and T. Hopkins Bombay Unattached List, receive meritorious service medals.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry; Hutchinson, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry; Adair, 30th Bombay Infantry; and Latum, 9th Bombay Infantry; also Captain Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry, are gazetted for famine duty in the Bombay Presidency.

OBITUARY.

We regret to record the death from cholera of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, I. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, Rajputana.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO INDIA.

The Committee of Ambassadors at Berlin are arranging for an Oriental tour, including India, for the Crown Prince. Lord Curzon has been apprised of the Kaiser's wishes in the matter.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 25.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—10th Bombay Light Infantry—Captain Chitty, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, on vacating the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Deesa, is attached for duty as Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Command Order, No. 293, of the 18th instant, approving of the appointment of Major Fegen to command the Royal Garrison Artillery at Quetta is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieutenant Trueman, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bingle, Staff Corps, acting Pension Pay Master, Southern Konkan, for one year; Captain Brown, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year; Major Smith, R. A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, for one year, pension service, twenty-third year commenced on 9th October, 1899.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Staff.—Captain Hatch, Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, for 60 days from 16th June, on privilege leave to England; Royal Fusiliers 1st Battalion—Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master Bell, for twelve months, on medical certificate, out of India; the Buffs East Kent Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Ternan, for six months, on private affairs, out of India; Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Newland, for four months, on medical certificate, out of India; and Welsh Regiment 2th Battalion—Lieutenant Hoggan, for twelve months, on private affairs, out of India

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 25.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight on Monday next.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

German mail steamer Darmstadt from Bremen arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Sydney left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 5 a.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday the 29th instant, at noon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The sum of about £30,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,500,000, Increase £200,000; Public Deposits £8,800,000, Increase £200,000; Other Deposits £4,11,100,000, Increase £200,000; Other Securities £31,300,000, Unchange. Notes and Gold £32,100,000, Decrease £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Silver to Bombay £130,000.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.

ADDRESS TO THE SARDARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

As already briefly reported by wire the Queen's Birthday Durbar was held in the Council Hall here this afternoon. The attendance was very large, and the gallery for the Sardars and nobility of the Deccan was filled with spectators. The band of the 3rd Infantry played at intervals. Mr. Aston, the Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, arrived at 5-30. A guard of honour of the District Police, with band, was drawn up at the entrance and saluted. Mr. Aston, addressing the assembly, said:—

Sardars and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to welcome you here to-day to celebrate the 81st birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is not mere national pride which makes us regard our venerated Sovereign as the first woman in the world. Her royal and womanly virtues have commanded the admiration of all civilised nations. She has given fresh proof of her deep solicitude for the welfare of her people by the recent visit to Ireland, where she was received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and an affection which could not be surpassed, and her Majesty has taken the opportunity to say that she earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail amongst all her people, and that they may be happy and prosperous.

You must all have rejoiced greatly at the providential escape of the Prince and Princess of Wales from the danger they lately passed through in the Brussels railway station. It is terrible to think how much unhappiness might have been caused if the dastardly attack of the fanatic Sipidio had not failed. Manifestations of sympathy with their Royal Highnesses proceeded from every quarter of the globe, from the Queen's subjects throughout the world as from the representatives and inhabitants of foreign countries. The past year has been full of stirring events. Foremost in our thoughts is probably the war in South Africa, where, watched with breathless interest by all nations of the world, Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking have become the monuments of heroes.

JUSTNESS OF THE WAR.

It has suited some persons, as you are doubtless aware, to question the justness of the cause of Great Britain in this war. Yet even foreign journals have discovered that an oligarchy of Boers and foreigners in Pretoria, pursuing their own greedy and selfish private ends, gulled Boer farmers into the belief that a bold bid by their corrupt rulers for domination over South Africa by raising the standard of revolt in the Cape and Natal Colonies was a struggle for Transvaal independence. Long before the Jameson raid a dream of revolt of the Cape Colonies from British rule was discussed seriously in Dutch newspapers in Cape Colony, and a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation was organised against England and her policy. You are aware how war was suddenly begun when the troops required to defend the Cape and Natal were 7,000 miles away and England was still trusting to diplomatic methods to secure the claims of the Uitlanders to citizenship in the Transvaal. A Swedish newspaper recently observed: "The reason the Transvaal Boers so stubbornly contested the Uitlander demand for citizenship was not their love of independence but an egotistical love of privilege. It is so convenient to escape taxation and let the Uitlanders pay instead. And hence the lordly Boers gull their farming brethren with the tale that the English have come to rob them of their freedom and, above all take their beloved gold. It is a fact that one-third of all the gold won flows into the States coffers—or which is sometimes considered the same thing, into the pockets of the Boer oligarchy." A leading American paper remarked the other day: "The bulk of the Americans have come to realise that in this case monarchy stands for freedom and the republic for despotism. The Boer cause has been closely followed and thoroughly threshed out in the States, and this is the general opinion from the administration downwards."

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

As to the future of South Africa, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is reported to have said on the 12th of May that the independence of the Boer Republics could not again be recognised. Their territories must be incorporated in her Majesty's dominions in South Africa under the British flag. This opens out prospects of a further field for Indian capital and enterprise under the security of the British Government. There is one anticipated result of this war which will have special interest for us in India. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach recently said of this war: "Whatever its results to South Africa, it bids fair to have the greatest results to the British Empire and to the world. There have been previous occasions when Canada and Australia have offered assistance to the mother country, but those occasions were as nothing compared with the uprising of all over our Indian Empire. Simplest of the deepest and strongest sentiment of Imperial rather than local patriotism and of a determiantion that, come what may, they would stand by and support the Empire." Now, we have been told that in the administration of justice and in the decisions of the central tribunal (the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) we have one of the most real bonds that can hold together the most distant parts of the Queen's dominions. It is gratifying to learn that the British Cabinet proposes to confer on Sir Richard Webster, Lord Fusiliers 1st Battalion—Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master Bell, for twelve months, on medical certificate, out of India; the Buffs East Kent Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Ternan, for six months, on private affairs, out of India; Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Newland, for four months, on medical certificate, out of India; and Welsh Regiment 2th Battalion—Lieutenant Hoggan, for twelve months, on private affairs, out of India

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TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

DID you ever think how you would get along if life were suddenly put back a hundred and fifty years? There were no postal orders, no book post no parcel post; if you bought anything at a shop you had to take it away yourself; there was no Carter and Paterson. If you sent a letter to a friend in the country you had to pay according to distance; if you lived in the country you had a post only three times a week; the daily papers never went out of London; things ordered or sent were conveyed backwards and forwards at the rate of about eight miles an hour; parcels were sent by the coach and dropped at certain places on the road; if you wanted to send money you had either to entrust it to the booking-office of the coach, to be called for, or you had to get a draft on a London merchant, a method more commonly used than a cheque on a London bank, because very few people—only the more substantial—then used a bank at all. The minor services of life were carried on by street messengers; a man in a red jacket waited in the morning to take the gentlemen's horses to their stables; a man with a white apron waited at street corners to carry parcels and go on errands. There was no omnibus, tramcar, or cab; you had either to walk or to take a lumbering and expensive hackney carriage. There was no patrol of police by day, and a most inefficient supply of watchmen at night. No lady could walk in the streets alone even in broad daylight; every man either carried a thick stick or a sword. The drawing-room was resplendent with wax candles; the dinner was prepared by the light of tallow candles, with results that may be imagined. The street lamps were few and feeble; people of the poorer sort sat crowded round a single tallow candle; work was carried on inworkshops by the help of the great candles that are still used on board ship. There was no telegraph, and there was no telephone. Things were dear. The clothes of the meaner sort were ragged to a degree that would now shame a hymn-grinder in the road. Need we go on? It is only by thinking how we should live without these things that we can realise the way in which our grand-fathers actually did live.

We should be horribly cramped had we to go back for a single week to the old conditions. Fortunately life accomodates itself to very simple conditions. We need not think that our ancestors where less happy than ourselves. In some respects I am sure that they were happier. They expected less of life, and were therefore more easily contented; their standard of comfort was lower, and therefore they were more easily pleased; any occasion which increased their comfort for a time was regarded as a festival; they worked for longer hours, it is true, but at lower pressure; they were paid much less, but they fared more simply; they desired less and were satisfied with less. Happiness means, I take it, the attainment of a man's desire. If Pope's retired citizen saw two puddings smoking on the board, the contemplation of these two puddings made him happy. He had not lived in vain; he had attained his ambition. As a moralist of that century would observe, pointing the tale, "we all want our two puddings."

Some time ago—about the time of the Jubilee—certain persons pointed out the fact that respect for the Union Jack was not taught in our schools and that there were many places where the Union Jack is never seen. Comparisons were made with the United States especially, where the Stars and Stripes are to be seen everywhere, flying over hotels and shops and schools as proudly as over the Capitol and the barrack. I do not know whether anything has been done to create respect for the flag in the mind of the young Briton, but there comes a protest from Chicago against the way in which the American national flag is desecrated. Political parties fly it with the names of their candidates upon it, or with political catch words or with political ribbons attached to it. When the inevitable riot takes place the flag is torn to pieces, insulted, and dragged in the mud. Sometimes it flies over a tobacconist with an advertisement of his tobacco in the middle of it or over a saloon with an advertisement of drinks or the flag is printed on towels, neckties, napkins, awnings, envelopes; or it is made into coats for negro minstrels, skirts for ballet girls, hammocks, sofa pillows yacht cushions, and footstool covers. From the year 1880 downwards there hav been many attempts to introduce a bill to protect the flag from desecration. All these attempts have proved failures, so far. Perhaps the present Congress will pass the bill. Meantime, let us at least fly our own flag over our national institutions. Why is there no flag over the Imperial offices? Why is there none over the High Courts of Justice? And why—why—is there none over the board schools?

In Paraguay, which seems too far away for anything, but is really within easy reach, there is a community. There have been so many communities, all starting with a lovely Bond of Brotherhood, and all coming to grief when that bond proved brittle, that we regard a new one with but moderate enthusiasm and slender hopes. A long history of the Cosme Colony appeared in the "Daily Chronicle' of April 14. It was founded five years ago by a party of Australians, who were joined by a few Englishmen. Their historian—one of themselves—describes them as co-operators, communists, all sharing in the products of the work; democrats, with self-government; conservatives, especially of the family life; and teetotallers, for the simple yet altruistic reason that the only way to prevent excess in some is to prohibit drink for all. He describes the climate and the homely life with great enthusiasm. Yet he admits that with some the colony proved a failure; they could not adapt themselves to its conditions. Two-thirds of the settlers have left it. The colony now consists of eighty-three, viz, twenty-nine men seven-women, and thirty-seven children. The writer professes, and doubtless feels, a profound confidence in the future of the place. He says that they were landless, and they now have land; hopeless, and they now have faith in the future; out caste, and they now have homes; friendless, and they are now brothers and sisters true to each other, to share with each other and to stand by each other. The writer is so much in earnest that one cannot but hope that his community will flourish. And in that hope I quote his concluding words: "Finding that such fellowship is liveable by us, and we but common British-bred folk with little learning or skill—we being only of the working-class order—we are thereby assured of this: That whether here on Cosme or elsewhere, wherever land is free and nature bountiful, there is escape for earnest men and women from the soul-destroying, unsocial conditions of civilisation. It being needful, however, above all else, that such life be entered upon with full faith in the righteousness of it, and with the deepest soul-sense that poverty and hardship and privation with fellowship are incomparably better than wealth without it."

The vicissitudes of a penniless adventurer are always more or less alike. He must be perfectly free from any scruples of honesty, truth, or self-respect; he must have a front of brass, and a brain of imagination. If I lay before you some of the changes and chances in the life of an adventurer of about the year 1800—if I remember his date aright—it is in illustration of the similarity of all such careers. They mostly ended either at Tyburn Tree or on the poor side of the King's Bench Prison. This man, however, died in his bed, and left behind him a substantial fortune with a sound business. He was, thus, successively, usher in a private school; tout to a bogus auctioneer at 2s. a day; promoted to be the bogus auctioneer himself at 3s. a day; assistant to a wine merchant who made his own port and claret; shopman to a tea dealer in Bond-street. This worthy had one kind of tea only, a cheap kind; he put it up in different canisters, adding certain drops of perfume, by which simple process he converted it into Hyson, Souchong, or anything else that she pleased, classifying his canisters at 10s., 15s., 20s., or even 30s. a pound. 'Remark the fragrance," he would say. "This aroma, which may remind one of violets"—very likely indeed—"is the distinguishing mark by which the Mandarin (an officer of the highest rank) recognises this admirable growt. He will drink no other. A tenpound canister for your ladyship?" It shall be given to your ladyship's footman." He became a strolling player; he got into prison for debt; he got out and turned journalist, running about the streets to pick up news. Sixpence for every paragrahh accepted was the pay; a shilling if it contained news; half a crown if it was a reliable piece of Court news. In order to pick up news he disguised himself as a lackey, a chairman, a clergyman, an officer. Lastly he became an apothecary, paying 20 guineas for a diploma, and set up in general practice. It was a lucky investment, for he continued in that calling, filling, I believe, many churchyards until he was called upon to decide what was the matter with himself. And as he could not make out the disorder he followed his patients. His grandson, we are told, became a baronet, and was proud of the long family connection with medicine.

The following I find in a drawer. It is an answer sent some years ago to an American boy named Fred Orr, which is all I know about him. He asked for an autograph.

Dear Fred Orr,
Since you've autographs a score
And more,
From this and that Atlantic shore,
With Oliver Wendall and W. D.
What do you want with me?
You should now give o'er
And ask for no more,
But contentedly shut up your book and its store,
Till such time as your own—
Young Fred Orr—
Name now little know—
Young Fred Orr—
Shall be equal to the best—
Shall have outstripped all the rest
Of the autographs on which you fondly pore.
Then you'll wonder how you came
Upon such and such a name;
You will smile and you will laugh,
When the story you relate,
How you asked the autograph
Of the man you thought so great,
Then with Tom and Dick and Bob.
And the unconsidered mob,
This poor old name of mine, forgotten quite,
Will serve maids the kitchen fire to light.

I think the time has come round when I may repeat the story of the crocodile and his famous riddle. I told it some years ago in another place. Those who know the story may pass it over. Those who do not may find an answer to the riddle of this ingenious crocodile. Once there was a woman who went down to the banks of the Nile carrying a large brass pot upon her head to be filled with water. Besides the brass pot she also carried a child. Arrived at the river, she left the child upon the bank while she proceeded to fill her pot with water. When she turned she found her child in the jaws of an enormous crocodile. She shrieked with terror, and, falling on her knees, began to pray and implore the saurian to give back the child. "If," replied the monster—who, unlike most crocodiles, had a turn for dialectic—"if you tell me what is going to happen to this child I will give it back to you unhurt." "That, Gracious Lord of Lovely Crocodiles," replied the woman with readiness, "I can easily do. This, in short, is what will happen to the child. You will not give it back." Then the crocodile grinned, and his grin was a great and terrible thing to behold, for he grinned to the back of his neck, showing molars of a whiteness and crunchiness both beautiful and awful. "Now," he said, "you are on the horns of a dilemma, and you have lost the child. For if you have spoken truly, I cannot give it back without contradicting you. If you have spoken falsely, you cannot have it back. Therefore in either case I keep the child. "Not so," replied the woman, smiling—for she was a Newnham girl, and had taken honours and beaten all the men in Logic Schools—"by no means so, Crocodile the Sapient, for if I have spoken truly you must give back the child, and, if falsely, you must also give it back." Here ends the story as it is usually narrated. The real end is that the child, which the crocodile had laid on the sloping bank for convenience of talking, had now, unseen by its captor, climbed up to the top, and was racing home to the village as fast as its little legs would carry it. Therefore the woman smiled, and, placing the brass pot, now full of the holy Nile water, upon her head, she followed the child with as much swiftness as was consistent with dignity and the balance of the vessel. When the crocodile, who had closed his eyes in order to grapple with the problem, opened them again he saw that the bank was deserted. He was alone, and on mounting the bank he perceived the woman quickly increasing the distance between them. "Fool that I am!" he cried. "For the sake of showing off my cleverness I have lost my breakfast and been worsted by a girl graduate! Fool! for I might have eaten the woman as well, and so answered her dilemma!"

THE NATIVE PRESS AND THE NEW ORDER.

THE Native Press, which alone so far has paid much attention to the matter seems to have given rather a chilling reception to Lord Curzon's new Order. The idea of a decoration founded on the democratic basis of the Legion of Honour will take time before it appeals to the Native mind. The Radicalism even of the Bengali demagogue does not go very far down. Thus we find the "Indian Mirror" surmising that prince and peasant, zemindar and tinker, may receive the decoration at the same moment, and that a European gentleman and his chaprassi may find themselves seated side by side as its recipients in durbar. "This is a very levelling order and people will find themselves in exceedingly mixed company. We fear that neither Europeans nor Indians will take very kindly to the Kaiser-i-Hind Order" If these are views of the "Mirror" it is probable that the conservative classes of Native Society view the prospect of an honour equally open to Rajas, High Priests, Zemans and Police and Plague camp apothecaries with more apprehension than delight. The "Hindu" of Madras finds fault with the new institution on the ground that it is placed below the Star of India and the India Empire in the scale of dignity. So absurd an objection indicates that the writer has not much affection for the scheme, though he does not quite know what to say against it. The argument is that the new inferior Order will be made use of to satisfy unofficial claims, leaving the two superior Orders free for the exclusive benefit of the Government Services. The "Bengalee" takes the same general line to start with, but turns off in rather a different direction. It does not believe that even the Kaiser-i-Hind will be beneath the range of official influence. In the best Baba Sphinx the writer asks "what guarantee is there that in the bestowal of the new decoration there will be any departure from the traditions of the past? . . . 'A village Hampden' who with dauntless breast has exposed magisterial, vagaries and who may have in this and other ways rendered important public service to his community will be set down as an irresponsible agitator, a public nuisance, while another person who may have never moved his little finger to serve his community, but who may be in good graces of the officials by slightly taking them in any controversy between them and the public, will be decorated with the new medal." Thus is the poor Kaiser-i-Hind Order made to do text for fresh declamations on the unfailing subject of official oppressions. The Hindu Patriot gives rather more friendly reception to the idea of the new decoration on the old ground that it is only the preliminary to the establishment of "an Indian Civil List" or fund for providing pensions for meritorious discoverers, inventors, and scientists. The Patriot thinks that if the Hindu Patriot has any idea of the anomaly of the allowances paid out of the English Civil List to mark the recognition paid by the British nation to intellectual distinction. One big gun and a few rounds of ammunition would exceed the entire total. The Tribune of Lahore expresses that the new Order should promise to perpetuate the ungainly title of Kaiser-i-Hind, whose origin it attributes to the German proclivities of the late Dr. Leitner. As for English opinion, it seems to be mute on the subject. People are probably not anxious about Africa to see a matter of this kind as large as they might do at another time. As far as we have ever heard there was no public demand for a new decoration; and as to the form which this has taken, probably the general feeling is that medals are for the military. Most civilians have no desire to see an honour which has hitherto had its own distinctive significance cheapened by an imitation article which threatens to be distributed broadcast for all sorts of miscellaneous services.—*Pioneer*.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, MAY 23.

It is said that the Political Agent, Kathiawar, holds a general meeting of the Dewans and Karbharis of the principal States of the province on the 10th August next to consider certain suggestions by the Secretary of State for India on the important subject of the hearing of the complaints of the subordinate Girasias against their superior chiefs.

Mr. Gulabroy Vajeshanker Chhaija, High Court Pleader, has resigned the post of Karbhari of the Mangrol State to which he was appointed a few months ago. The State has now selected Mr. Manishanker Gourishanker Bhat, B. A., L.L. B., as his successor.

Six of the labourers who were employed in the work of foundation of certain houses under construction in the Rajkotpura were severley injured by the heap of clay which has been collected there. Two of them died instantly and the remaining four were carried to the hospital for medical treatment.

Mr. Jagjiwan, the Palyad chief constable who was put on his trial for causing the death of a woman while extorting a confession, as has been reported before, and sentenced by the Sessions Court to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldas Patmari, Revenue Commissioner, Palanpur State, is seriously ill.

It is rumoured that Col. Lester, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kathiawar, proceeds on three months' leave to Europe at the end of August next.

The Bhinchari Commission consisting of the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, as president and Khan Bahadur Ardesar Framjee, Mr. Vandravandan Patmari, members for the Rajkote State, and the Lodhika Talukdar Azam Harisinhji respectively was to meet at Rajkot, on the 22nd instant. The Rajkot State proposes to give land to Bhinchari in exchange for the lands occupied in or affected by the construction of the Lalpuri waterworks from its villages of Mahika, Targhariza, which are quite adjacent to the Bhinchari lands.

The Sir Waghji Mills in Wadhwan has sustained a heavy loss in consequence of the mournful death of one of their hands, Mr. Popat Bhanji, a Bhatia resident of Rajkot, who died last week at the age of about 42. The deceased was manager of the mills.

It is said that the minor Chief of Nawanagar will probably commence his travels in Europe, sometime in September next, and will be accompanied in the Administration and married on his return.

All civilized nations repudiate the idea that death can be caused by sorcery or recitation of "mantras." Yet proceedings are instituted against certain persons in the Jaunagar State, who were called upon to show cause why they should not be prosecuted and punished for attempting to take the life of their minor Chief by means of sorcery. The explanation they had submitted was not deemed satisfactory and the Administrator has required them to submit oral explanations.

The famine relief fund committee of the Rajkot Civil Station held a meeting on the 6th instant, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. N. Pandit, and unanimously passed the following resolution with reference to the laudable services of Mr. Vithaldas Girjashankar Trivedi to the famine relief fund:—"That this committee congratulates Mr. Vithaldas G. Trivedi on his appointment as Nyayadhish of Sihore under Bhownugger, and expresses its sense of appreciation of his valuable and meritorious services as joint hon. secretary to the Rajkot Civil Station famine relief fund, the duties of which he performed with zeal, tact and sympathy. The committee congratulates H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger on the choice of such an able and conscientious officer."

Cholera has unfortunately made its appearance in some of the famine relief camps of Kathiawar. Owing to its outbreak in Moldi under Chotila where there are about 3,000 famine-stricken people some 150 people bolted off to Rajkot where two of them died from disease. The refugees from Moldi were soon sought out by the Rajkot State authorities and sent away. It is said that a police sepoy of the Rajkot State was also attacked and succumbed to the disease.

THE Murree football tournament commences on the 23rd instant. The following teams have entered:—Royal Artillery, Campbellpore, 4th Dragoon Guards, Somersetshire Light Infantry (2 teams), Royal Sussex Regiment, Dorsetshire Regiment, Bedfordshire Regiment, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Hampshire Regiment, East Lancashire Regiment and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The Royal Scots Fusiliers scratched.

THE FAMINE.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE has sent a further contribution to the above fund, and, in doing so, writes to the honorary secretary:—"The Birthday, we celebrate to-morrow, seems to me to be an appropriate day to ask you to receive a further contribution from myself of Rs. 5,000 to the Famine Relief Fund."

HELP FROM THE COLONIES.

We recently referred to the extraordinary generosity of the Straits Settlements which contributed Rs. 68,520 to the Indian Famine Fund of 1897 and have already sent to that of this year Rs. 1,81,155, of which Singapore has contributed Rs. 1,16,500. New Zealand, however, bids fair to exceed this record, for whereas in 1897 the total remitted to India was Rs. 32,439, the sums received in Calcutta during the present year from the various towns in that Colony amount to no less than Rs. 1,04,858, besides Rs. 74,563 from the New Zealand Government itself. Of the towns, Dunedin has subscribed Rs. 52,347, Wellington Rs. 19,473, Invercargill Rs. 9,691, &c. Recent receipts from Australia, include Rs. 29,825, from Melbourne, Rs. 5,965 from West Australian Newspaper Fund, Perth, Rs. 4,648, from South Australian Register, and Rs. 2,072 from Advertiser, Adelaide. From the United Kingdom there have been received, besides a generous contribution of nearly ten lakhs from Manchester, a fourteenth instalment of 2 1-4 lakhs from the Mansion House Fund; Rs. 74,708 from Liverpool: a

have proposed to adopt for the purpose of creating and educating public spirit; and in the absence of any information on this subject, the Governor-General in Council cannot but feel much doubt as to the power of any Government to create public spirit otherwise than by affording to the public a practical opportunity for displaying and cultivating such a spirit in the management of some portion, however limited of public affairs. It is far easier for an Executive Government by its direct action, to check and hamper the development of public spirit than to create it." The letter then explains that the powers proposed to be conferred on local bodies could not in any sense be called "unlimited" but were in fact strictly limited. The Secretary to the Government of India then observes:—The Governor-General in Council is not surprised if that Government of Bombay really imagined it to be in contemplation to bestow unlimited 'powers' on local bodies they should view the proposal, with hesitation and distrust. The uncertainty and anxiety felt by the Governor in Council as to the 'safety' of the measures contemplated by the Government of India is doubtless due to this misconception. Those measures are, as has been shown, of strictly limited scope, and are only the natural development of the principle laid down by Lord Mayo's Government. Of their perfect safety, when applied in the manner and with the restrictions contemplated by the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council has no doubt whatever; but it may reasonably be questioned whether it would be much longer compatible with safety" to continue to extend education, and especially that high education to which the Government of India attaches so much importance, and which the public so warmly desires, without affording to those whom the State has thus educated some more extended means than they have hitherto enjoyed, of taking a share in the conduct of their own affairs. It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service, not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction. No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent, fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity." The Secretary to the Government of India further observed:—"It is essential to the success of the policy laid down by Lord Mayo in 1870, and repeatedly enunciated since that time by the Government of India that freer opportunities of developing a capacity for local self-government should be given to the people of this country; and there is ample evidence before the Government of India, coming from all parts of the country, that it is only by removing the pressure of direct official interference that the people can be brought to take sufficient interest in local matters, and devote to them the same amount of care and attention that enables them successfully to manage their own private concerns." On the question of taxation, the letter contained the following observations:— "It is quite possible that under an efficient system of local self-Government, local bodies may hereafter desire to raise larger funds for the important objects which they will be called upon to administer; but nothing could be further from the intention of the Government of India than that the development of self-government, which they desire to promote, should be used as an engine for imposing additional burthens upon the people.

The Council of the Association believe that the foregoing analysis has been made sufficiently full to give an insight into that spirit of "hesitation and distrust," in which the Bombay Government received the policy of the Government of India enunciated in the Resolution of 18th May, 1882. And the Council beg respectfully to urge that if it were intended to devise a plan, whereby that policy could be successfully subverted with due regard for outward form, no better provisions could have been framed than some of those which have found their way into the Bill now before the Legislative Council.

The Bill no doubt retains the Elective system, and guarantees that the number of elected councillors shall be not less than one-half of the whole number as hitherto. But it provides for the election of councillors by "sections of the inhabitants" as distinguished from those elected by the ratepayers or by public bodies or associations (Section 10 ii) but as forming part of the minimum of one-half prescribed for the Elective element in the constitution of the general body under Section 9, clause 3, thus making it possible for Executive officers to introduce a disintegrating factors into the composition of the independent Elective element in Municipality, wherever, from the official point of view it may be deemed desirable to do so. The Bill then proposes in Section 25 Sub-section 12 (c) clauses (i) and (ii) to vest in the hands of Government power to control the composition of Managing Committees. The clauses provide that in City Municipalities, the Governor in Council may prescribe the number of councillors of which the Managing Committee shall consist, and may direct that not less than half of the number so prescribed shall be selected by the general body of councillors from among themselves, and that the number remaining shall be nominated from among the said general body by the Commissioner alone, or that of that number so remaining, the Commissioner and such public body, or each of such public bodies, as the Governor in Council from time to time notifies in this benalf, shall respectively nominate so many from among the general body of councillors as shall be prescribed in this behalf in rules from time to time notified by the Governor in Council. Section 17 (1) lays down that every councillor shall be removable from office, as such councillor, in the case of City Municipalities by the Governor in Council, and other cases by the Commissioner, for, among other things, misconduct or neglect of, or incapacity or inability to perform his duty. In Section 25, Sub-section 12, clause (c) it is provided that the Commissioner may either of his own motion or on the representations of the Municipality or of any such public body remove from the Managing Committee any member who in the opinion of the Commissioner has by continuous or repeated absence from or neglect of duty, been unable or failed to discharge his duty and such member shall thereupon be deemed to have vacated his place on the Managing Committee. In Chapter XII of the Bill which deals with the appointment and powers and duties of Chief Executive Officers, Health Officers and Engineers, an elaborate plan is laid out, the effect of which the Council have no doubt will be to force on unwilling City Municipalities highly paid officers, only nominally subordinate to the President or in his absence the vice-President and the Managing Committee officially controlled and constituted as already referred to. Every City Municipality shall appoint such officers upon the requisition of the Governor in Council, the said officers not being removable without the sanction of the Commissioner, their salaries and conditions as to tenure of office being determined by the Commissioner or the Governor in Council (vide Sections 147, 148 and 149). Section 150 proposes to vest in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer large powers in regard to which he will be independent of the Control of the Municipality. Besides introducing these various methods of internal official control of municipal constitution and management, the Bill proposes to enable the outside control of Government more potent and more direct by transferring to the Commissioner of the Division many of the powers hitherto reserved by Government for itself. In respect of taxation, section 52 (2) proposes to empower the Governor in Council to require any Municipality to impose additional taxation, whenever it appears to the Governor in Council that the taxation in any Municipality is inadequate for the proper performance of their duties or is insufficient, having regard to the resources of the inhabitants. Section 62, clause (p), proposes to make it obligatory on every Municipality to take such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, of, or to suppress and prevent the recurrence of any "dangerous disease," which is defined in Section 3, Sub-section (16), to mean "cholera, plague, small-pox, and any endemic epidemic, or infectious disease by which the life of man is endangered." Clause (q) of the same section seeks to make it compulsory on every Municipality to provide for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine and scarcity. Clause (f) of the same section asks every Municipality to provide for the salary and the contingent expenditure on account of such police or guards as may be required to be on duty at any premises vested in the Municipality. In Section 64 it is proposed to throw on Municipalities the obligation of providing for lunatic and lepers.

In the preceding paragraph, only those provisions of the Bill have been noted, which, in the opinion of the Council of our Association, are most open to objection. Reading them in the light of previous paragraphs, in which the attitude of the Local Government towards the Government of India's Resolution of 1882 has been analysed and set out, it will be obvious that some of those very objections which the Local Government originally urged against the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon's Government have been revived and embodied in the present Bill. An elaborate machinery has been devised to secure complete internal control of Mofussil Municipalities to divest the representatives of the ratepayers of any real power or real responsibility to place them practically at the mercy of Executive officers to impose fresh burdens on Municipal bodies and to force additional taxation on the Municipal taxpayer. The Council of our Association respectfully urge that if the framers of the Bill had really intended to effectually subvert the great policy enunciated by the Government of India in their Resolution of 1882 they could scarcely have gone farther or done better. The non-official members must be led to feel it was laid down in that Resolution "that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge." The present Bill, it is submitted, does exactly the reverse. As to control over local bodies, the Resolution said that it "should be exercised from without rather than from within." The Bill resorts to both the methods and in so aggravated a form as to render local self-government in the mofussil practically non-existent. The Council of the Association are surprised at the "organic" changes proposed in the Bill with a view to secure complete internal control of Municipal work in the hands of official nominees. They regard these changes as fatal to the growth of that spirit of independence and civic responsibility, which the Government of India invited the Local Governments cordially to encourage and develop. The Council note with pleasure the pronouncement which the Hon. Mr. James, in moving the First Reading of the Bill, made as to the "distinct success" of Lord Ripons "great policy on this side of India, and in view of that pronouncement, they beg respectfully to urge that the retrograde policy proposed in the Bill is without justification and they hope that it will not be persevered in. The Council, it may by repeated, take their stand on the Government of India's Resolution of 18th May, 1882, and respectfully but firmly protest against the provisions of the Bill, which contravene the general policy as enunciated in that Resolution, and which go beyond the strict limits of that extraneous control of a purely remedial character, which the Resolution expounds and defines in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19. The principles laid down in these paragraphs, the Council beg to observe, coincide with those which govern the provisions in the English Statutes on the subject of central control of local bodies, and the Council fail to see anything either in the English Statutes on the subject of Local Government, or in the Government of India's Resolution aforesaid, to justify the scope, nature and range of the provisions of the present Bill, noted in the preceding paragraph. The Council hope that some of those provisions will be altogether dropped, and some others which are capable of modification, will be so modified as to be in all essential particulars in harmony with the policy laid down in the Government of India's Resolution of 1882.

The Council then makes some further observations on the provisions already noted and some others which they think it necessary to notice in this representation.

In conclusion, the Council request Government, to publish in the form of a "Government Selection" the opinions and suggestion of all the Commissioners and Collectors and other Officers as also of the various Municipalities, that Government may have received prior to the First Reading of the present Bill. A complete collection of this nature, however voluminous, will undoubtedly be of great value to the Municipalities concerned and to the ratepaying public generally. It is, therefore, humbly requested that the whole of that valuable body of opinion be made available to the public as early as possible. The Council beg leave further to request that the Bill be not taken up for Second Reading until the public have had reasonably sufficient time to read and digest the said publication and send further representations to Government upon the basis thereof, if necessary. The Council do not wish that the final passing of the Bill should be unduly delayed. But they beg respectfully to represent that a Bill, which is declared to have been the outcome of suggestions and representations extending over no less than a dozen years and which proposes changes of a radical charakter in the Mufussil Municipal law, should not receive the seal and sanction of the Legislature until the public have been given the opportunity to know and the necessary time to consider the views, such as they may be, of all those Officers and Municipal bodies that may have addressed Government on the subject before it was deemed fit to present the Bill to the public in its present form. The Council trust that the reasonableness of this proposal will be conceded, and they hope Government will be pleased to grant their request with a view to secure a thorough and proper discussion of the measure.

The letter is signed by Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President, Dinshah Edalji Wacha, and Amiroodin Tyabji, Honorary Secretaries.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE CAMERA.

MR. H. W. BENNETT, writing in the "Amateur Photographer," says it is somewhat debatable whether architectural photographs can ever be classified as pictorial, but at least, there can be no question that when pictorial workers essay architectural subjects in the same spirit and with the same sentiments that they apply to lanoscapes, their works command far higher recognition than those of a past decade. During the last few years there has been a very strong tendency towards the more pictorial representation of architecture. Although the material from which the subjects have to be selected does not possess the elasticity or infinite variety of landscape, there still remains ample opportunity for individual treatment, and for the personality of the worker to show itself; and while in some instances there may be very little opportunity for choice of position there is a constant variety of effects of light and shade, varying with the time of day and changes in the weather, and the differences resulting from variations of lighting alone will be a surprise to those who have never seriously considered architecture with a view to photography.

There are two aspects in which the lighting must be studied; the first, its effect on the picture as a whole, which the pictorial worker would naturally study; and the second, its effect on the character of the architecture. A strong effort should be made to express this character as forcibly as possible—it is the spirit of the work—and there is no aid to this desirable and more powerful than a really good and suitable lighting. The effectiveness of the picture, however, must not be sacrificed, and the subject should be carefully studied under the varying aspects due to the time of day, and consequent differences in the direction of the strongest source of light, before the plate is exposed. . . . Naturally, most workers will, in the first place, turn their attention to cathedral or old churches; for, though there are many fine old characteristic private buildings, but few photographers have access to them, while ecclesiastical establishments are, with few exceptions, free to all. In addition, they contain most of the finest architectural work in the country, and they place at the disposal of the photographer a wealth of material almost as limitless as it is beautiful. Anything in the nature of a general view, either interior or exterior, should be avoided, excepting perhaps the west front of two or three cathedrals, as such photographs are rarely satisfactory; the interest is scattered, the lighting frequently very flat, and nothing definitely attracts attention to any one point. There are very few cathedral aisles but some portion will form a good subject, especially if it contains as many do a small chapel or tomb built in one of the arches that separate it from the main building. These additions however have been so liberally made in some instances, that instead of assisting the photographer, they render it almost impossible to arrange a thoroughly satisfactory picture. Too great a length of aisle or cloister should not be attempted as it is frequently necessary to use a lens, including a moderately wide angle and then the actual distance to the far end is exaggerated, and the more distant work dwarfed in size to a corresponding extent.

Doorways are favourite subjects with many workers and deservedly so, in many old churches throughout the country there are unique and lovely examples of old styles that are thoroughly characteristic specimens, and so beautiful as to delight the lover of the picturesque. . . . Wherever possible, the door should be shown open, or at least partially so; distance is quite as essential in an architectural photograph as in any landscape. Contrast the quality of a photograph of a doorway, taken from such a point of view as to bring out its character and relief, and with just sufficient distance seen through to give it a charming final touch, with another view of perhaps the same door, closed, and taken from such a point that it appears square and symmetrical, and filling the entire plate. The former would be a thoroughly pleasing picture, the latter useful only as an exact copy of ornamentation or details. There is one point that cannot be insisted on too strongly, and that is, avoid, under all circumstances, an arch or doorway, or similar object, occupying any important place in the picture that is almost, but not quite, completed, by being broken off either at one side or at the top or bottom. If, with the lens and positions available, it is impossible to show it complete, a smaller portion should be taken as the subject, or it should be left alone, in favour of other work that can be arranged more satisfactorily. This defect—incompleteness—is not infrequent, even at leading exhibitions, and it is one that the inexperienced in architectural work would more probably find in their pictures than any other, if their attention were not specially directed to it.

RUDYARD KIPLING: A CRITICISM.

We have already had two books about Mr. Kipling—"An Attempt at Appreciation" by Mr. G. F Monkshood, and "A Kipling Primer" by Mr. F. L Knowles. Both of these works merit; they were based on knowledge as well as sympathy, had and gave a very fair representation of critical opinion They lacked, however, the piquancy that attaches to the volume which Mr. LeGallienne has written under the above title, and which Mr. John Lane has given to the world, Mr Le Gallenne we need scarcely say is much better known than either Mr Monkshood or Mr Knowles. He has a distinct and prominent place in the literary world of to-day. He has penned a good deal both in prose and in verse, and his intellectual attitude is familiar. He has a real poetic faculty and the whole bent of his personality as a writer is towards the sentimental.

Now, with Mr. Kipling, that as we know, is by no means the case. While Mr. Le Gallienne is a man of letters Mr Kipling is essentially a man of the world, an I in particular a man of to-day. Two individualities more completely opposed it would perhaps be difficult to discover. And this to a large extent detracts from the interest with which Mr Le Gallienne's Criticism might otherwise have been regarded One could have prophesied almost to a phrase what the author of The Golden Girl would have to say about the author of Soldiers Three And now that the book is before us, we see that Mr Le Gallienne has been true to his mental and spiritual standpoint. He exhibits keen appreciation of Mr. Kiplings literary craftsmanship, and often praises handsomely; he cannot however, conceal and takes no pains to conceal his inevitable antagonism in thought and feeling. His discusses first of all Mr. Kiplings verse, of which he says:—

"Of the ballad, or rather of one kind of ballad, Mr. Kipling is clearly a master; that is the singing ballad, with swinging jingle choruses and catchy refrains and written in dialect; but not the narrative ballad as written in simple English. Nor, broadly speaking, can he write any kind of poetry in simple English. As a poet he stands or falls with dialect. . . . It may be said that the 'Recessional' and 'The White Man's Burden' are more than poetry. I would venture to say that they are certainly less. In fact, they are not poetry at all, and it is uncritical, seriously, to consider them as such."

On the topic of Mr. Kiplings prose, Mr. Le Gallienne is not much more flattering. He says, for example:—

"Most of Mr. Kipling's stories (and probably those which have most advanced his general reputation) belong to science rather than to art. If I say that they are the product of the literary faculty anticipating the cinematograph, it is by no means with the intention of minimising their wonderfulness, but rather that I may the more clearly indicate the kind of wonderfulness that really belongs to them. They belong to the wonders of science rather than the wonders of art—that science of instinctive human faculty which anticipates all inventions; that marvellous sciences of literal mimicry and piquantly faithful record which finds its most attractive expression, perhaps, on the music-hall stage."

In the chapter "on Mr. Kipling's General Significance and Influence," Mr. Le Gallienne still further emphasises his want of sympathy with his subject's viewpoint and methods. He reveals himself as a sentimentalist in the region not only of literature but of practical politics. "We are in the thick," he says, "of one of the most cynically impudent triumphs of the Philistines the world has seen." And of Mr. Kipling Mr. Gallienne goes on to assert that More than any other writer he has given expression to the physical force ideal at present fashionable, and the brutality inseparable from that ideal. Mr. Le Gallienne's incli nations evidently are towards the poetic message of Mr. William Watson. Altogether, it is to be regretted that he did not leave Mr. Kipling alone, or that, dealing with him at all, he did not confine himself absolutely to comment on literary points and principles. As it is, the hostility of reviewer and reviewed is, towards the close, so marked as to discount very largely the condemnation in which the critic feels called upon to indulge.

The volume concludes with a very full and useful bibliography of Mr. Kipling's writings, carefully and accurately compiled by Mr. John Lane.

THE "Daily Mail" reports the practical interposition of a new factor in American politics—the United Christian Party, whose platform declares that divine law alone should rule the nation, and that the maxims of the Bible should be applied to every function of the Government; denounces war; recommends arbitration; deprecates the desecration of the Sabbath; condemns the present lax divorce laws; and seeks to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors. Two-hundred delegates attended the first national convention of the party, and selected their Presidential candidate in the person of the Rev. Silas Swallow, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and John Wooly, of Chicago, for Vice-President. The name of the Rev. Charles Sheldon, of Topeka, was presented for President, but received only a few votes. The leaders of the new party say they intend to appeal to the great body of religious voters.

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THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN IRISH CORPS.

ACCORDING to the reports to hand, the meeting held in the Town Hall, Adelaide, to further the movement for the formation of an Irish rifle corps was a most enthusiastic one, and at the termination of the proceedings 157 names were immediately given in. Mr. P. M. M. Glynn, M.P., who presided, referred to dangers which he said threatened Great Britain from Russia and France, Japan, which was within 14 days' sail of Sydney, was spending £20,000,000 on its Navy and the disintegration of China foreshadowed grave international complications. As Imperial citizens they should prepare to face all dangers that might present themselves. Colonists enjoyed freedom from conscription, and should be all the more ready to volunteer for defence (hear, hear). No sons of the Empire would respond with more enthusiasm to the call to defend its freedom than the sons of Erin (cheers).—The Hon. J. V. O'Loghlin, M. L. C., moved: "That it is desirable to form an Irish corps in connection with the South Australian military forces." In the success which had been gained in South Africa Irishmen had always been in the front. The Dublin Fusiliers and the cavalry led by Major Gen. French had distinguished themselves, while the defence of Ladysmith had been carried out by an Antrim man, Gen. White and that of Mafeking by a Cork man. Col. Baden-Powell (cheers). Gen. Roberts was an Irishman, and so was Lord Kitchener and Gen. Keely-Kenny (cheers)

The Chairman read a letter from Archbishop O'Reily, in which he expressed his warm approval of the formation of the corps. The letter was as follows:—"I am in receipt of your letter notifying me of the desire entertained by Irish and Irish-Australian residents of the city and suburbs for the formation of an Irish rifle corps, to serve as one unit in the common line of defence—should the need unhappily arise—of Australia. My age forbids me to indulge in the vain thought. Your letter is intended as an invitation to me to personally enrol. You seek my approbation simply for the project mooted. That approbation I readily and cordially give. A young nation, located on a remote continent all our own, we have had hitherto little to do with the struggles of older worlds, and know less in a practical form of the evils of war. Still, our land is a seagirt one, and the ocean is the broadest of highways—a highway over which any and all invaders may wander at will. Though I could believe in peace conferences, and in the efficacy of arbitration as a cure for all the ills of war. My faith, unfortunately, fails to carry me so far. Australia's turn will come someday; it may come any day. Its coming will be probably when we least suspect. If Australia is worth living in, it is surely worth defending. I know the courage and devotion of Australia's sons, and have no fear that they will prove unequal to the strain. We are a mixed people, and draw our population from many a province and many a race. The Highland Corps now in process of formation will fight none the worse—when the summons comes—for being reminded by plaid or hose that they are the children of the sons of Bonnie Scotland; nor will the Irish Rifles be less strong-hearted if a bit of green braid on facings or bronze shamrock on button tells them that their fathers came from the Emerald Isle."

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Wholesale and Retail from
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Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
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SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

FICHER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., Vedène (Drôme, France).

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Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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Recommended by 3607 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard

"The Waverley Pens is a Treasure."
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"The Owl Pen par is excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
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Sold by all Stationers.

They come: a boon and blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 21A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA."

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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CALCUTTA:—The Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd.
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BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Vital Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile "imitations"—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A CLERGYMAN and his bride are spending their honeymoon in driving about London on the top of 'buses.

It is said that an increasing tendency to the use of paint and powder has been observed among the leaders of society.

The crown of the new hats is high and narrow. Many of the brims are draped or twisted, and the contrast is rather pleasing.

Suede gloves are again to be the summer fashion, in cream, ivory, biscuit, and mastic—four colours which can be assorted to any wardrobe.

Plain, self-coloured handkerchiefs, elaborately embroidered with monogram in the corner, are worn to match the colour of the costume.

A fervid admirer of General Buller who had a daughter born to him the other day, not being able to construe Buller in the feminine gender, called his daughter Tugela Ann.

Madge visited a society function the other day, and writing in "Truth," she expresses surprise at the absence of youthful looks in girls whose age was between 18 and 20. Some of them might have been 30 or even 35.

Quite the newest sleeves for transparent materials, worn in tea-gowns and demi-toilettes, are those which are gauged to fit close to the elbow, and from thence are loose and full like a bishop sleeve, caught in again at the wrist.

When buying gloves, remember that light-coloured gloves are very apt to make the hand appear larger. Long gloves have a tendency to make them appear slim. If a person with large hands wears very tight-fitting gloves attention will be drawn to the hands, and instead of appearing smaller they will look larger than they really are.

There is a decided change in veils. They have suddenly become small and are again worn like a mask, leaving the mouth uncovered. The fabric of the new veils is of the finest, the design very delicate. Of course, for large hats the ample veil is still necessary, as the short one is only in keeping with small headgear, such as toques and bonnets.

Among the little things which go to make a complete ward-robe novelties are noticed in the pretty fancy buttons used to fasten the cuffs and fronts of silk and lawn waists. There are sometimes silver and enameled fishes, pearl balls, and pale pink coral buttons. Any antique piece of jewellery which can be used as a button is a valuable possession nowadays.

A dog who takes a daily walk with its mistress observed that at a certain crossing the policeman stopped the traffic to allow its to mistress to pass over. The other day the dog went out alone, and when it came to the crossing it barked to attract the policeman's attention. The policeman observed what was wanted. He stopped the traffic, and the dog solemnly walked across.

The Queen, it is said, has never permitted cotton articles to be used in the Royal palaces, even the kitchen cloths being of flax. Every clothes-horse in the Royal households is furnished with a covering of muslin, prettily trimmed with lace. This screens all the articles while airing and prevents the smallest particle of dust from contaminating their spotless whiteness.

Mrs. Hetty Green, of New Jersey, is said to be the wealthiest woman in the world. The wealth of this remarkable woman, whose fortune runs to some £12,000,000, far exceeds that of any other member of her sex. Mrs. Green is an old-fashioned Puritan, as she describes herself, and believes that every business undertaking must be entered into with a proper sense of our dependence upon the Divine will.

The popular girl never keeps a man waiting if she has an engagement. She is gentle towards children, animals, and elderly people, and polite toward those inferior to her in social position. She never talks dress when men are listening. Popular girls are never spiteful, seldom jealous, and never stupid. She is never slangy, nor does she permit men to chaff her or wax familiar, yet she enjoys a joke, and likes merry-hearted companions.

A new material has been brought out by a Vienna tailor. It is a reversible cloth, as smooth and as soft as satin, and is intended to be made up without linings. The outside is generally in a quiet tint, such as grey, fawn, or navy, but the inner side is turquoise blue, rose pink, or a soft shade of red as the case may be. It is not cheap. It is about fifteen shillings a yard—dearer than brocade; but it is just the sort of thing which appeals to the heart of the true elegante. It cannot be bought in this country, so the expense of sending it over must be added to the original estimate.

A lady, who was very absent-minded, went into a draper's shop for some flannel, and while the assistant went to fetch it she put her umbrella on the counter. When the assistant came back, she noticed the umbrella, picked it up, examined it, and then asked the price. "The price, madam, is one guinea," the assistant answered. Thinking it a very cheap one, she paid the guinea, and left the shop. When she reached home she went in search of her old umbrella, but to her surprise she could not find it. When she examined the supposed new one, she found out her mistake and that she had paid a guinea for her old umbrella.

The Queen has never stirred indoors or out, save on State occasions, for the last two years without a trusty stick to lean upon, and to this stick there is a history attached. The wooden portion is of oak, and was made for Charles II., from a slip cut from the oak in the leaves of which he hid after the battle of Worcester; but the original mounts have been changed, the stirrup certainly dating now at ache to the stick being a portion of a small idol which formed part of the loot of the English soldiers after the battle of Seringapatam. The stick is slim and heavy for a woman, but it is handsome, and a firm support.

It is seldom that an English audience at a promenade concert witnesses the spectacle of a young woman deliberately smoking. This, however, happened at a place of amusement the other night, when a fair visitor lighted a cigarette and puffed away like a young steam-engine, to the surprise, to us no doubt, of the spectators. She was not permitted to defy public opinion very long. The attendant promptly informed her that if she desired to smoke, she must choose some other than a front seat. The lady was by no means abashed by the remonstrance; she calmly put out the cigarette and retired her seat, as if nothing had occurred.

A lady journalist comments strongly on absence of good-natured fellowship among women. Of late, she says, we have heard much of the woman-worker who has joined some woman's club in the hope of making friends, only to be disappointed, for some ladies have declared that after two years' membership they have never been spoken to by any other member of the club, excepting the officials. There is something indescribably pathetic in the idea of a woman who was meant to be one of the pillars of her girlhood's home, till called on to be the centre of her own, having to go to a club to "make friends" at all; and surely the dreariness of the elderly, shabby, shy women who haunt clubs should appeal to the more fortunate of their own sex! One never hears of men treating fellow members of their clubs in this way, unless they make themselves offensive to every one.

Yellow lace is in fashion again, but the ivory tone seems to be preferred to the deeper and more emphatic. Grey and beige cloth coats are trimmed with quantities of the new braid-lace, which so strongly resembles the modern point made by the mothers of the present generation as "fancy work." It is ivory, not white, which makes one essential difference, and the work of filling in the stitches is much looser and more open than in the "modern point" that figures in the late Mrs. Lynn Linton's earlier novels. Some of the beige silk or cloth or Japanese silk coats have a flounce of the ivory lace all round, and a piece of it as well. The lace cape may be lined, or worn over an under-cape of black or white kilted silk muslin. Hoods of similar lace are appended to these clocks of beige cloth or pastel-toned pongee. Sometimes a deep, square collar of panne is bordered all round with a deep frill of the lace, headed with fine rolls of white satin or rows of narrow fancy ribbon. These collars make a tasteful and useful addition to a thin gown.

The names bestowed upon new models reflect the attractions of the hour. New skirts are called the Erna and the Nora. So elaborate is the latter, with rich embroideries in goffered ribbon, that it ought to have been called the Lespia. It was Nora's robe that "floated wild as mount in breezes." She could scarcely have cycled in it. Immense quantities of material are put into the fashionable skirts. The pleats require about two-thirds over and above the width of an ordinary plain skirt. For this reason, the pleated skirts are suitable only for the very thin materials.

Embroidered muslin collars are again to be worn short cloth or serge coats this year. The shape is round and flat, following that of the new coat collar, which is not broken up in revers, but rather resembles the collar in outline. Any kind of light fancy material seems to be used for these. A mixture of cloth and silk in pale mauve and white stripes is made into the facing of one of these flat collars on a short-waisted heliotrope cloth coat. Paisley velvet is a favourite facing for collars and revers. The colours are very soft and bright. Goffered ribbon is as much in favour for this department of the toilet as it was last season. Lace in every variety is also used, some of it white or cream colour, with touches of black. Very fine cord is used in the micro-derie on revers, and a mixture of black and white, or black and gold or silver, is new and handsome. Fawn and silver braid is in great demand for the becoming fawn or grey dresses or bolero. These bolero are filled in with silver thread in spider-threads of lattice work, and the most graceful are those which avoid the extreme of elaboration, and yet escape the reproach of meagreness or slovenliness. A good effect is made by the choice of colour under these embroideries. For instance, under fawn and gold, or fawn and silver, a little pastel blue silk makes an excellent background, and also makes the fawn colour less trying to the complexion than it otherwise might be. Yellow or over-coloured faces suffer in looks from the vicinity unless some telling relief of colour is introduced into the design of the dress or bolero. In a jacketed gown of beige cloth, a little prawn-pink is introduced under the embroidery of the vest. The collar is a double frill of pleated muslin with buttonholed edges. A white silk canvas evening gown, has a fichu bodice, elbow sleeves, and panels on the skirt. The panels are rather larger than those on the cloth dress.

NOTICES.

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

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of bodily ailment where pain is present, there is one remedy which never fails. For toothache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism cuts, burns and bruises, every affliction accompanied by pain,

Little's Oriental Balm

will be found the surest, safest and best remedy. It is a quick-acting pain-killer. It penetrates the afflicted parts, allays inflammation, and soothes the tortured nerves.

It is a remedy to have by you always for every kind of pain.

It is a remedy for the richest, but the low price puts it within reach of the poorest.

Only 1 Re. a Bottle.

All chemists and patent medicine venders in the world sell it.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Do your HARNESS & BELTING Repairs WITH
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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No boleorequired to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from

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Agents Wanted.

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Gold, crystal face, keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.

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18 ct. Gold, crystal face, English, Keyless lever 3-plate compensation balance, Breguet Palladium spring. Cash Price Rs. 270; Credit Rs. 300.
18 ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Rs. 337; " " 375.
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THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, 3-plate movement. Cash Rs. 95.

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Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, 4-plate compensation balance Cash Rs. 63.
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Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
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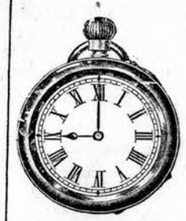

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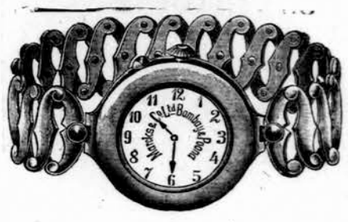
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled
Cash Rs. 95.



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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito bites.

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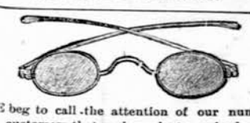

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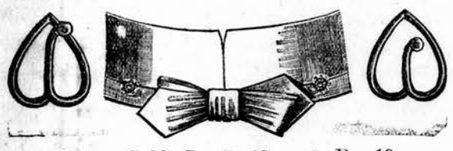

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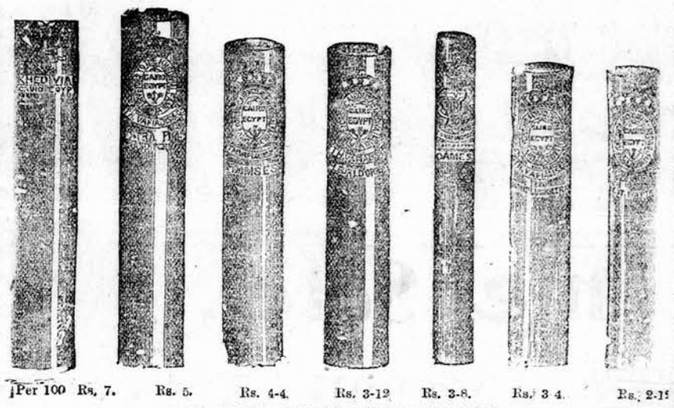

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